

A property, containing 13 mow covered with foreign and Chinese houses in Albany Gardens, Shanghai, was sold on the 25th inst. for some 140,000 being over 10,000 per mow. This (says the *China Gazette*) badly bears out the statement recently made that the land boom had collapsed and that the value of property was falling.

Yesterday afternoon there was a good attendance at the matinee performance given by Wirth's circus. This evening, unfortunately, owing to the inclement weather the Company are again prevented from giving a performance. For tomorrow night, however, a new programme is promised, comprising a sleepwalk in which the sporting gentlemen of the Colony are invited to join Mrs Wirth as to receive a testimonial being fit on Friday night, and the performance is to be under distinguished patronage.

Tram morning about nine o'clock, Inspector Hennessy, accompanied by P.C. Rao (52), P.C. Lynch (74), several Indian constables and ten koolies made a raid on a coolie house at 89 Queen's Road where he had resorted to stop gambling was being carried on. They ascended to the roof of the house where two tents had been erected in each of which about forty coolies were engaged playing fan-tan. When the koolies were observed, the coolies ran helter skelter over the adjoining roofs. Twenty-five coolies were arrested. At the Magistrate's this morning, prisoners admitted the charge, and were fined 33 each.

In the official minutes of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday, 26th July, occurs the following paragraph:—
"Mr. Macdonald and the Chairman. Attention was called to a statement said to have been made to the reporter of the *China Mail* to the effect that Mr. Macdonald stated that he had been offered the Chairmanship of the Chamber. The general opinion was that this was a mistake on the part of the reporter, since only the members of the Chamber in general meeting could make such appointment and no such offer had been made by the Committee. Two-thirds and two-thirds. The mistake—we adopt the Chamber's phrase—can assure the Chamber was not made by the reporter of the *China Mail* nor by the representative of the *China Mail* who interviewed Mr. Macdonald. What gentleman said is correctly reported, and we have no doubt the Committee of the Chamber, having this intimation before it, will take an early opportunity of withdrawing their imputations regarding the accuracy of the reporter of the *China Mail*. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, before inking and publishing these imputations, should have taken the trouble to enquire into the subject before they discussed it."

At an advanced hour this afternoon we received a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday, the 25th July. We give the following synopsis of the business:—The reduction of the Telegraph rates was announced; the Colonial Secretary (replying to the Chamber) intimated that the Chamber's letter on increased quarantine restrictions at Manila had been forwarded to the Spanish Consul with a request to call the attention of the Manila Government to the marked abatement of the plague in Hongkong, with a view to the modification or withdrawal of the present stringent regulations; the Colonial Secretary, replying to the Chamber, stated that the provision of a new Post Office was under the consideration of the Secretary of State and that meanwhile the Government proposed taking over additional accommodation for the Postal Department. (The Chamber understood the present proposal was to take in a new General and Civil Office at the present Post Office, but the Committee agreed that an increase in the staff was imperative); it was resolved to address the Government requesting the abolition of the light dues; it was agreed to request the Government to approach the Singapore Government with a view to the abolition or modification of quarantine at Singapore; it was decided to address the Foreign Office and the British Minister at Peking asking what progress had been made with the opening of the West River question; it was decided to ask the Government to suggest the omission of trade statistics from the Harbour Master's report; the firm of Messrs Meyer and Co. was admitted to membership.

THE TYPHOON.

PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OF THE TYPHOON.
Hongkong, July 29.
In the early hours of the morning an onshore breeze passed over the Colony, and rain fell copiously for some hours. No damage is reported.

Last night the approach of a typhoon was signalled by the Observatory, and the red drum was hoisted. This morning, however, shortly after six o'clock, lowering clouds began to enshroud the Colony, the barometer fell steadily and the wind increased in force, coming from the north-north-east. At a quarter to one o'clock the black drum was substituted for the red one, indicating that the typhoon was within 800 miles of the Colony, and the typhoon must have been travelling rapidly as the Observatory gun was fired immediately afterwards to warn the Colony of the approach of a gale. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the barometer reading was 29.61; by 10 o'clock today it had fallen to 29.11 and by 3.30 p.m. to 28.35. At 10.30 a.m. the Observatory issued a notice to the effect that the chances of the typhoon

was about 250 miles to the South-east of the Colony, moving in a West-north-westerly direction, and that the North-easterly to South-easterly gales might be expected in the Colony. At the same time, the Black Cone (South) was hoisted.

Some time prior to this, however, the steamer advertised to sail to-day had been making their way to sheltered bays. The Australian steamer *Changsha*, which should have sailed to-day for Australia ports, was the first to seek refuge in Kowloon Bay, where she was followed soon afterwards by the North German Lloyd mail steamer *Genesee* and *Sachsen*. The other steamers in Kowloon Bay by three o'clock in the afternoon were:—*Germany*, *Yokohama*, *Changsha*, *Manila*, *London*, *Yokohama*, and *Tientsin*. Behind Stonecutters Island were the *Shanghai*, *Taiwan*, *Conchagua*, *Ask*, *Hagahay*, and *Voronezh*.

About the fifth hour, much interest centred round a few cargo boats engaged on the Panya Reclamation. The crews allowed the wind and waves to be too high before they made any attempt to clear out, and the result was, in spite of the efforts of a couple of launches, that four of the boats had to be abandoned, grounded on the new panya wall. The Harbour had a "deserted appearance" by three o'clock, only the two P. & O. steamers *Peking* and *Ateneo* and about three mow remaining at their moorings. By five o'clock, the barometer had fallen to 29.15, and the wind was blowing in strong gusts, the waves were breaking over the quay and occasional heavy showers of rain sent the crowds of spectators in the neighbourhood of the Panya Reclamation in all directions seeking shelter. The steamer *Afridi*, anchored off Wandui, got up steam about this time, and slowly worked her way from the man-of-war anchorage to Kowloon Bay.

Early in the afternoon, the fragile dressing rooms at the Bath of the Victoria Recreation Club were blown away, and considerable damage has been done to the bath itself, which has just been renovated. As we go to press the outlook is threatening in the extreme. We learn that alarming news has been received from the lighthouse keepers on the Gap Rock. At three o'clock they reported that the barometer had fallen to 29.00, that the derrick on the landing stage had been carried away and that the Rock was awash without information. Before this typhoon passes away, the Colony will doubtless have another "object lesson" of the folly of erecting the Gap Rock lighthouse on its present site.

Unfortunately for the utility of the Kowloon Observatory it is generally known as the Hongkong Observatory; the cable connecting it with the city of Victoria, where the shipping interests centre, has been broken since an "early hour" in the afternoon. A portion of the new Club building on the Panya Reclamation was blown down and broke the land lines connecting with the electric cable across the Harbour. The cables north and south are still working, but the cable communication between Shanghai and Nagasaki has not been restored.

At eight minutes past six o'clock, two guns were fired from Kowloon Point. This warning means that the Colony may expect to experience the full effects of the typhoon.

The Hongkong Observatory issued the following:—
On the 29th at 8.45 a. Black Drum hoisted. At 9.5 a. Gained one round. At 10.30 a. Typhoon centre about 250 miles to the S.E. of Hongkong moving towards W.N.W. Strong N.E. to S.E. gale expected here. Black-South Cone hoisted.

TERRIBLE NAVAL DISASTER.

FOUNDERING OF A GERMAN GUNBOAT.

LOSS OF THE *ILITA*.

ONLY TEN OF THE CREW SAVED.

(Special Telegram from Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Wednesday, July 29.

10.31 a.m.

On Thursday, the 23rd inst., the German gunboat *Ilita* (Capt. Lieut. Braun) was ashore ten miles north of the North-east Province, Shanghai. The gunboat, then foundered in deep water.

All the officers were lost, and the whole of the crew with the exception of ten men.

[As the crew of the *Ilita* was changed a short time ago it is impossible to get any information in Hongkong regarding the officers of the vessel. Part of the crew in May last, came out in the North German Lloyd steamer *Wien*, which did not call at Hongkong on account of the plague but went on to Nagasaki where the relief was rendered. "Hue" few" numbers from the coast in the vicinity of Shanghai and Shanghai. The *Ilita* was a single-screw iron gunboat (unarmoured); length 139 ft., breadth 25.3 ft., draught 10.5 ft. She had a displacement of 480 tons, and carried two 4.2 inch guns. She was schooner-rigged and engine indicated 314 horse-power, giving her a speed of 9.8 knots per hour. She was built in Danzig in 1878. We feel sure we express the sentiments of the whole of the European communities of the Far East when we say the deepest sympathy is extended to our German friends in the loss of their ship, and many hearts will sympathize with the relatives of the deceased seamen who will have mourned their loss in the Fatherland. We trust that subsequent information will yet be received indicating the news carried in by our Shanghai correspondent.

JAPAN TIDAL WAVE RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions already received \$3,983

Since received:
Hongkong Telegraph 45
Mr. Thomson 35
G. W. F. P. 20
C. Dunne 10
C. P. 5
\$4,088

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

LONDON, July 27, 1896.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY BILL.

The Uganda Railway Bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

LOSS OF THE "DRUMMOND CASTLE"—FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Court of Enquiry into the loss of the *Drummond Castle* finds that the disaster was caused by excessive speed and an inadequate allowance for the current. It considers that had the Captain used the lead sufficiently the disaster might have been averted.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Complications between Greece and Turkey are feared.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND LI HUNG CHANG.

A HISTORICAL MEETING.

Berlin, June 26.

On the occasion of Li Hung Chang's visit to Prince Bismarck yesterday, both Statesmen were their highest decorations—Li the famous Yellow Jacket, which only he wears; the Emperor was at present; and Prince Bismarck, the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, with crown, sceptre, and sword, which is now an unique honour, as the Emperor himself conferred it on no one but himself and his Chancellor. It is thought not only on great occasions. His other Orders were the Star of the Black Eagle and the Iron Cross. Li Hung Chang was, as usual, accompanied when walking by a Chinese servant, who, when he had a bad fall while—sing the line at Friedrichsruh, when—of his feet caught—

The two veteran Statesmen saluted each other with low bows, and Prince Bismarck, after shaking hands, said, "I feel highly honoured by your visit. It is a great pleasure for me to see the greatest and most celebrated Statesman of your country."

The Viceroy contemplated the Prince with undisguised admiration, and, after a pause, remarked, "Now that I have seen your Serenity's eye, I fully understand your greatness, though I knew that I was to see to-day the greatest of many rulers in the world. The Viceroy replied that he rejoiced to welcome in his home a contemporary who also had achieved great successes. "But not nearly so important as your Serenity's," Li interrupted. "Well, everybody does his duty, and the Viceroy shall in every country, yes; but the successes which your Serenity has achieved were achieved not for your own country alone."

The conversation was carried on for some time standing, but on reaching the position of the Viceroy, Prince Bismarck invited him to sit down in the side drawing-room, while his party were introduced and invited to luncheon.

The Prince escorted Li Hung Chang to the dining-room, where the Viceroy, who acted as interpreter. The meal lasted till nearly three o'clock, and the talk was very animated. The Prince briefly toasted his guest, who, in the course of conversation, said that the Viceroy was to see to the Viceroy's advice. "What advice?" asked Prince Bismarck. "How can we best reform China?" "I cannot judge of that from here," "How, then, can I act successfully against the Court in Peking?" "One cannot against the Court," the Viceroy said. "The Minister can resist the will of the ruler; he only executes it, or gives advice."

"But how can the ruler be carried out?" "Only on the basis of an Army. It may be quite small, not more than fifty thousand men, but it must be well equipped."

"We have," the Viceroy replied, "a Viceroy, but the training is wanting. Nothing has been done in this direction since the Taiping Rebellion, which made secure the Throne of the present Dynasty."

"That is to say, for thirty years," the Viceroy said. "I have seen the finest Army in the world, that of Germany. Though I shall no longer be able to expend means of my own which are at my disposal as Viceroy, I shall do what I can to act up to your Serenity's advice. We must be united, and we must do it with the help of Prussian officers and on the Prussian model."

"The Army," remarked the Prince, "need not be distributed all over the country. It is necessary only to have it at one place, and to have it well equipped. It is necessary to have it at one place, and to have it well equipped. It is necessary to have it at one place, and to have it well equipped."

The conversation then turned to German questions and foreign policy. The Viceroy spoke appreciatively of Prince Bismarck, with whom he had been close friends for thirty years. He said that he had always been interested in China, and had endeavoured to draw closer to her. He had negotiated with the Marquis Liang, with which he had been close friends for thirty years. He said that he had always been interested in China, and had endeavoured to draw closer to her. He had negotiated with the Marquis Liang, with which he had been close friends for thirty years.

After lunch, the Prince in his pipe and the Viceroy in his cigarette, the conversation became more unconstrained. While Mr. Orancho, the artist, took a number of sketches and photographs. Later on, the Viceroy, several more photographs were taken, including one of Li Hung Chang and the Prince together. Li questioned his host about his walking stick, and the Prince replied, "The value of my walking stick is getting shorter every year."

"Then why don't you have yourself wheeled about?" asked the Viceroy, who seems to have been a little of a dandy. Prince Bismarck answered, "One must be used to it; it is necessary for the body; and one must walk as long as one can." Before bidding his guests farewell, the Viceroy asked them to write something in his album. Li Hung Chang wrote a few lines in Chinese, and the Viceroy wrote a few lines in German. The Viceroy then presented the Prince to his servants and they had each other a hearty farewell and the Prince of the German Empire.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE YORKSHIRE MATCH.

London, June 20.—The Australians commenced the third match against Yorkshire at Bradford to-day. There was a good attendance, 13,197 paying for admission.

The number was a record for the match. The ground was in perfect order. The Australians batted first.

London, July 1.—The attendance at the match is good. The weather is hot and sultry. Owing to the recent rains, the pitch is very heavy.

When stumps were down on the previous day the Australians had almost completed their second innings, having lost nine wickets for 220 runs.

The innings closed for 251, Jones being a victim to McEldowney, being caught behind the wickets by Kelly for 22. Brown joined Tunnicliffe, and between them the total was carried to 61, when the former was disposed of. Dodson now joined Tunnicliffe, and these two defied the attacks of the opposing bowlers. All the score stood at 116, when Dodson was caught by Trumble off Trot for 24. This batsman's departure was followed by a collapse. With the score unaltered, Tunnicliffe, who had contributed 59, was thrown out by the Australian captain, G. W. Ward, for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score. Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

Seven wickets were now down for 133. Hirst, however, opened his shoulders and hit McEldowney for 136. The total was then increased to 135, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Second Innings.

Bainbridge, c Trumble, b Jones, 7

Sugg, b Jones, 0

Ward, c Trumble, b Jones, 14

Quinif, b Trumble, 3

Jones, c Jones, b Trumble, 4

Pougher, c Graham, b Trumble, 39

Lilly, b Jones, 61

Alcock, c Ireland, b Jones, 6

Briggs, not out, 7

Mold, absent, 0

Sandwich, 9

Total, 149

Bowling Analysis.—Jones took 5 wickets for 66, and Trumble 4 for 48.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, July 5.—At Rarotonga, on the afternoon of 17th June, between half-past 2 o'clock and half-past 4, the sea rose and overflowed every five minutes, and then receded. The little harbours were nearly dry. The schooner *Linda-Weller* touched the bottom at each recession, but so gently as not to be injured.

THE TRANSVAAL.

London, July 4.—The newspapers of Cape Town assert that the Transvaal Government cannot at the escape of Mr. Charles Leonard, ex-chairman of the National Union of the Transvaal (who succeeded in reaching England) in the belief that he would denounce Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC IN RUSSIA.

July 3.—The Russian Government has decided to assume control of the drink traffic within the Empire.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

Melbourne, July 2.—The sanction of the Supreme Court was given to-day for the initiation of proceedings against four directors of the City of Melbourne Bank and the auditors in connection with the issue of the balance-sheets which are alleged to be false.

THE FAST ATLANTIC STEAM SERVICE.

London, July 2.—The tender of the Allan Royal Mail line for a large steamer service between Canada and England tenders for which were called by the Canadian Government. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Premier, states that the terms of the tender must not comply with the required conditions.

The Allan Royal Mail line is the principal line of steamers at present running between Canada and England. Mr. R. Grayson, the representative of Mr. James H. Grayson of the Canadian Atlantic line, who arrived in Sydney from Vancouver on the 23rd June, said in the course of an interview that it was felt that the establishment of a fast Atlantic service to connect with the Canadian-Australian line would be necessary before a large increase in traffic via Vancouver took place.

Sir Charles Tupper's Government asked for a weekly Atlantic steamship service capable of maintaining a speed of 20 knots from port to port. The conditions of the contract for the service shall in every respect be equal to the *Titanic* and *Africa* of the White Star line. In view of the decision which has been arrived at by the British Government to contribute one-third of the cost of the service, it was thought likely that during the next few months contracts would be given out for the building of these steamships which ought to be in operation by the end of 1897.

When this fast Atlantic service shall have been established, making a connection with the steamship line across the Pacific, it will give the colonies an alternative mail service of under 30 days between London and Sydney.

June 30.—The tender of the Allan Royal Mail line for the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship service between Canada and Great Britain, to connect with the Canadian-Australian line, amounts to £225,000. This was the lowest tender sent in by the Canadian Government.

June 30.—The Canadian Government urges the British Government to acquiesce in the acceptance of the tender of the Allan line for the establishment of a fast Atlantic service between Canada and England.

July 2.—The Egyptian steamer *Rahmah*, which was reported to have been lost with 50 Greek passengers on the Red Sea, has been found to be safe. All the passengers are safe.

SELLING MILITARY SECRETS.

July 2.—The Court at Leipzig, Saxony, has sentenced a Bavarian officer to 10 years' imprisonment for selling military secrets to a foreign Government.

EXPLOSION IN A FORTRESS.

The powder magazine in the fortress of Metz, in the German province of Lorraine, exploded yesterday with disastrous results. Fifteen persons were killed on the spot, and 14 others were wounded. A vast quantity of cartridges and shells was destroyed.

THE UNITED STATES.—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

June 30.—Major M. Kinley has accepted his nomination by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, as Republican candidate for the Presidential election. He has expressed approval of the platform adopted by the convention. Financially, he declares, he is as sacred as the national debt, and the United States must be equal to the best in the world.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

June 30.—The House of Commons, in committee of supply, this evening voted £3,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Montreal through Uganda to Lake Victoria, Nyanza.

EUROPEAN SUGAR BEET YIELD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

Mails.

1. The first group of respondents (10%) was composed of individuals who had been involved in a sexual assault in the past 12 months. This group was further divided into two subgroups: those who had been the victim of a sexual assault (5%) and those who had been the perpetrator of a sexual assault (5%).

1896.  1899.

SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA,
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
EMPERESS OF CHINA....Comdr. R. ACHUBALD, R.N.R.... WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.
EMPERESS OF INDIA....Comdr. O. P. MARSHALL, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN....Comdr. GEO. A. LEE, R.N.R.... WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.)

in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the N. Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its **PALA**
STRAIGHTS (second to none in the world), the **LUXURANCE OF**
TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest
for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of **MAGNIFIC**
MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.
THE INVING CABS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned

operated by The Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent.
HONGKONG, July 22, 1896. PEDDER STREET.

Mails.	Insurances.
<p>NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.</p>	<p>THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED TYPHOON INSURANCE.</p>

VIA INLAND SEA OR JAPAN.
THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the **PACIFIC COAST** and to the **INTERIOR AND EASTERN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES**.
 THE above Companies are prepared to accept **RISKS** on **BUILDINGS** against **Loss or Damage by FIRE** on **Moderate Rates**.
 For Particulars, apply to

STATES AND CANADA and to EUROPE.
HONGKONG to LONDON, \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First class
Tables. - Dootie and STEWARDESS carried.
HONGKONG to NEW YORK, \$350.
The Railroad travelling is about to open
WM. MACBEAN,
Local Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH
No. 2, Duddell St
Hongkong, June 8, 1890.

in the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG to TACOMA, \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Points on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Main Port of Destination)				HARRY WICK Praya Central	
Olympia.....	2,608	Saturday	August 1.	1421	NORTH BRITISH AND MEROA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Brasmar....	2,601	Sunday..	Aug. 16.		
Pacifica....	2,649	Thursday	Sept. 3.		
Victoria....	3,167	Monday	Sept. 21.		

Olympia....	2,608	Friday..	Oct. 9.	TOTAL FUNDS AT FIRST DECEMBER,	
Columbia....	2,601	Tuesday.	Oct. 27.		212,438,181.

THE Steamship <i>OLYMPIA</i> , Captain	
TRUCKBIDGE, sailing at 4 p.m.; on	
SATURDAY, the 1st August, will pro-	

Authorized Capital.....	\$3,000.
Subscribed Capital.....	\$2,750.
Paid-up Capital.....	\$2687.
Fire Funds.....	\$2,601.

needed to VICTORIA (B.C.) and TACOMA (Wash.), via SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

General Agents, Liverpool & London for United Kingdom.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RATES at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Consular invoices of goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of The Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash. Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 p.m., on the

day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
"DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents,
Hankow, July 25 1898. 1403

*Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.*
N *NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.*
VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
THREE MANAGEMENT OF ROYAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

<p>ROYAL PARTY OF NETHERLANDS. INDIA.</p>	<p>In great variety. DIAMONDS — AND — DIAMOND JEWELLERY</p>
<p>PROPOSED SAALINGS. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS).</p>	<p>A Splendid Collection of the Latest PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.</p>

JAVA-HONGKONG-YOKOHAMA-KOBE-AMOI
-HONGKONG-SINGAPORE-JAVA-

FROM HONGKONG
TO JAVA.

FOR SALE.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh
 includes the following Works
ETHEL:-
STROPE IN CHINA. The H

S.S. <i>Guernsey</i>	September.	Hongkong, from the beginning
S.S. <i>Guernsey</i>	September.	year 1882. Hongkong, 1894.
S.S. <i>Cactus</i>	October.	HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM
TO JAPAN.		Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary.
S.S. <i>Guernsey</i>	August.	Edinb. Hongkong 1888. 7s.
S.S. <i>Cactus</i>	September.	THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM
S.S. <i>Madras</i>	October.	

General Agents for China & Japan
LAUTS, WEGNER & Co.
Hongkong, July 29, 1934.

Third Edition. Hongkong, 1934.
PENGSEU: Remnants of
Natural Science. Hongkong.
\$2.00.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
TUN DIALOGE. Four Volumes.
Associate. Hongkong, 1937.

KELLY & WALSH LTD.

POPULAR BOOKS ON CHINA.
SMITH'S CHINESE CHAMAC.
 TERRIFIC \$ 4.00
 Dear Bell's Things Chinese \$ 3.50

Bones, \$1.50.
CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS. 1.
 1. The Trinitarian Chinese.
 Thousand Words Form. \$0.50
 Hongkong, August 9, 1895.

China—by Prof. Douglas—map and illustrations	3.00
From War Formosa—Dr. Mackay	4.00
A Thousand Years of the Tartars— E. H. Parker	6.00
The Middle Kingdom—Dr. Wells	4.00

PUBLICATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFF.

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881

Am. Australian in China—G. E. Morrison	5:30
The Far East—Henry Norman	12:00
Problems of the Far East—Riggs	
Hon. G. Gordon, M.P.	4:00
New China and Old—Anderson	

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—
Weekly Mail.
OR SEA MAIL—Every Day.

Orders for Printing and Binding
are solicited at all times.

Monte Carlo	\$4.00	CHINA MAP, OPIUM	
Forty Years in China—Dr. F. H. Hayes	\$2.00	6-17 Washington Street, Boston (Mass.)	
Life and Adventures of the Chinese	\$2.00		
China—A History of the Chinese People	\$2.00		
The United States and the Dragon—B. C.			

China	Qinghai	Yancheng	Longsheng	1-100	at the Bellows House, West Point Address: Gate # 6, Garrison
-------	---------	----------	-----------	-------	---

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN

HONGKONG.
CHARACTERISTIC CRITICISM OF HONGKONG
AND ITS PEOPLE

Very voluminous discussions of the Hongkong Legislative Council question are on hand by the mail. The documents dis-

atches, leaders, speeches, etc.), fill some of the 375 columns in their unabridged consciousness. The Colony has long suffered under a despotic bureaucracy which, however well-meaning, has seldom managed to meet the wishes of the people; and has frequently given more or less justification

an accusation of just wishing to do so. The popular discontent went so far that a meeting was organised by a large number of Chinese workers, protesting for reform, and the final result was a favour to the reformers. The workers were shocked. What they wanted, of course, was more evidence by which the wisdom of their demands would obtain some tangible results. The height in the management of the Colony's affairs had expressed themselves in a desire to get their eyes either to the real desiderata or to the one practical method of satisfying requirements. For, of course, there must have been some way in which it could be done; nothing would have been done if it had not been possible. The workers in Hong Kong are not nominated salaried servants of the State, and they are themselves in the same category. A few gentlemen not belonging to that class are permitted to leave the ranks of common workers and take seats on the Council table, but they are not constant members. They are not, but they continue to infinitely annoy and waste their time. At times they are humiliated, but they go on just the same. When a point arises which does not matter, or when there can be at the most two opinions, they are not asked to show as possible. They consult the unofficials, and the result is there is something nasty which must be done and cannot be avoided, the ones are not accepted on the Council, who blandly and unconcernedly accept it as favour. But when there is something which which officials are asked to do, they are asked for their opinion. They would like and the officials are recommended on earth, the unofficials are, as it were, harassed in the Council. It is the same in all the Crown Colonies of the British Empire, with the difference that in some other places the officials do not consider it important to consult the unofficials and refer to the Secretary of State, whereas in Hong Kong they do so to take trouble; they are told to do as they are told, and they do it. Now, there is in Hong Kong a man who is not a member of the Council, but of the post of unofficial member of the Council, and who sees the present system as the merest waste of time, as far as the officials are concerned, and instead of the first throwing up the empty honour or the first instance declining it, as others do, he has been working hard at effecting reform, and has been working hard at it for five years. This is Mr. Whitehead, manager of the Chartered Bank. He organised the movement, drafted the petition, and went home and used the influence he could in his favour. He has been in the Council for more than 10 years, and he is permitted to be an official. He is to be ignored, and the Council table to be ignored, and the private deliberations of the Executive Council and there also be ignored. This gentleman selected are distinguished for their ability, but they are not being considered being carefully let out in the Council, as he might be to make himself a nuisance.

[illegible]

system, for he is one of the largest speculators in the Colony and has by

[illegible]

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN

Very voluminous discussions of the Hongkong Legislative Council question are a hand by the mail. The documents dis-

atches, leaders, speeches, etc.), fill some of the 375 columns in their unabridged consciousness. The Colony has long suffered under a despotic bureaucracy which, however well-meaning, has seldom managed to meet the wishes of the people; and has frequently given more or less justification

the accusation of not wishing to do so. Popular discontent went so far that a petition was signed by a large number of Communists praying for Reform, and the final answer to their prayer has now been published. What they wanted, of course, was a scheme by which the wishes of the

tepayers would obtain some tangible benefit in the management of the Colony's affairs; but they expressed themselves in a way which left the Bureaucrats a chance to put their eyes either to the real desiderata or to the one practical method of satisfying requirements. For, of course,

ere must have been some way in which could be done; nothing within reason is really impossible. The men who govern Hongkong are all nominated as salaried servants of the State, and so themselves in the same category. A few gentlemen not belonging to that class are nominated as unpaid advisers.

permitted to leave the ranks of com-
rades and take seats at the Council table
to give advice, which is consistently ignor-
ant, but they continue to innocently come
and waste their time. At times they are
consulted, but they go on just the same.
When a point arises which does not matter,
on which there can be no two opinions,

On which side can be the two opinions, the officials make as much show as possible consulting the unofficials; and when there is something nasty which must be said and cannot be avoided, the onus is thrown on the unofficials, who blandly and innocently accept it as a favour. But when there is something which the officials or

the ruler, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would like and which has no other recommendation on earth, the unofficial arc, as it were, massacréd in cold blood. It is the same in all the Crown Colonies of the British Empire, with the exception that in some other places the

Ministers do occasionally explain the actual facts honestly and impartially to the Secretary of State, whereas in Hongkong they do not take trouble; they are told to do as they are told, and they do it. Now, there is in Hongkong a gentleman who has been appointed to

post of unofficial member of the Council, and who sees that the present system is the merest waste of time as far as the officials are concerned, and instead of idly throwing up the empty honour of the first instance declining it, as others have often done, he accepted it in the hope

being able to effect reform, and has been working hard at it for five years. This is Mr. Whitehead, manager of the Chartered Bank. He organised the movement, drafted the petition, and went home and used the influence he could in its favour. And all that has come of it is that one more official idiot is to be expected with the

...the Council table and be ignored, and
...of the unofficials are to be admitted to
...private deliberations of the Executive
...Council and there also be ignored. The
...gentlemen selected are distinguished for
...unlike dispositions, the active Mr
...instead being carefully left out in the

...d, as being apt to make himself a nuisance to officialdom. It serves the Hongkong people right; they are growing like a whole family of bears with sore heads, but they do not deserve the least sympathy, for they have so many remedies ready to their hands, and the mere fact of their not doing

Nothing is fair presumptive evidence—that we do not really want anything done, and their growling is insincere, or is just the boasting of that truly British privilege, the right to be miserable. For Hongkong is a miserable place, with a miserable Government and miserable people. In other

Colonies, there is much less talk and much more action that tells, and the Hongkong people have indulged their passion for empty talk so long and so thoroughly that apparently they have lost the power of action. In other Colonies, if big enough, the need arises there is a plain and

able demand for self-government, enacted without ceremony, but Hongkong not adopt that method. In smaller colonies there, have been occasions when unofficial posts under the Government have been resigned en masse, and this is usually bound to tell. But in Hongkong

are a wretchedly backboneless lot, the members of Council, all except Mr. Whitehead, oppose reform, preferring the costly system of empty honour and dis-
tasteful despotism. Faults there were, of course, in Mr. Whitehead's scheme, but instead of remedying the faults and perfecting

name on which all could agree, the officials complacently condemned it. One of them, indeed, is best suited by the present system, for he is one of the largest speculators in the Colony and has by virtue of his position a seat on the Public Lands Committee of the Council, which

the Colony. To him, reform would mean the loss of exclusive opportunities. The strange thing is that all Hongkong knows and yet he is regularly re-appointed to the post. It shows what the Hongkong people are! Other unequals are appointed after a long and arduous

...if the system is altered so as to provide for election on merit they would be less chance or none at all, so of course they oppose reform. In Singapore not long ago all the unofficial members of the Peace Commission were

force the hand of the Secretary of State, but in Hongkong in spite of all talk of indignation there is no sign of such practical demonstration, though journalists who are most profuse in the press are on the Roster. A Ratepayers' Association was formed in Hongkong two or

years ago, and a great flourish of
appet, and was going to do great things ;
and easily form a close guild like those
iron coolies in Japan, and by declaring
like to which all would adhere, force
Home Government to listen to any-
within reason. But what came of

Nothing. Not a single sign of it has visible to the naked eye since the informal meeting in 1893 or thereabouts, as they agreed to leave an eminent gentleman to draw up in due form our proposals, and this is the gentleman who been credited with inspiring the meet

utterances of Mr. Whitehead, and the legal gentleman went to the trouble of inquiring an interest in the most violent and revolutionary newspaper in the Commonwealth, presumably for the purpose of fanning the good cause of religion; but as a matter of fact the thing is dead, stone-dead.

shows what the Hongkong people are, it serves them right — 'any community approximately the Government is despicable, and if the Hongkong Government is despicable it is because the people are in a weak state. The truth of the matter is the Government is after all not a bad

and winners against it are not permitted
formation of public opinion. For if they
aggregating would have been done long
As it is nothing will most likely be

1,000 SONG FOLIOS
JUST RECEIVED. ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF

SLIGHTLY SOILED, AT
5 for \$1.00,
 in keys for all voices and by all the best writers. 1319

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS AT HOME PRICES.
HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.
No. 64, Queen's Road Central. 1912

Scott's Emulsion

THE LAUNDRY CRISIS AT KOBE.
GETTING FUR OUT OF MISFORTUNE.
The *Sentokuya Shimbun* says that the foreign residents' clubs are in many cases

... a small fee in addition to ordinary wages, to do the heavier part of the work, and all the more delicate portions he does himself, being well acquainted with all the mysteries and tricks in connection with clear-starching and glazing at the rest. He makes no secret of it, and freely says that

form of visiting card used to say
 simply "Mrs Plantagenet de Ponsonby."
 Home on Fridays, 3 to 6—Tennis.
 how they read "Mrs P. de Ponsonby—At
 home on Tuesdays and Fridays—Wash-
 ington." Lady callers can bring their own
 and takes a hand in the conversation.

are returned and the work thus evened up. Male visitors turn the handle of the machine, and do such heavier work as may be found for them. It is proposed to offer prize competitions and enter prizes the largest number of collars ironed in given time, the highest glass on the

W. Stock of Pianos and Repairing Ma-
chines.—W. Robinson & Co.

ing.	De and Mrs Deane	Mr W. Paritt
—	Mr Wm. Doherty	Mr N. M. Pond
How will your wife be dressed at the	Miss Drum	Mr A. H. Requin
dress ball? B—Partly in a loaned	Mr W. A. Duff	Miss Summers
fancy costume. C—And partly	Mr J. B. Duncan	Mr E. J. Thomas
R B—Partly out at all!	Mr F. E. Evans	Mr H. S. Tomkins
	Mr H. K. C. Fisher	Mr W. B. Walker

Chief Engineer. For Engineers, Managers, and Steam Users. All newspapers.

Mr. L. Brown Mr. Geo. Wilson

Mrs. and Mrs. Euba

FRANK HOTEL.

Mr. M. Alsberg Mr. T. W. Harbo

Mr. M. and Mrs. Baxter Mr. H. U. J. Sica

Mr. Frank Browne Captain Kidd

Mr. J. Kane Mr. W. M. M.

<p>ophlets, Bills of Lading, Price Lists, Catalogues, Company Reports</p>	<p>Hayes, Major the Hon. and Mrs. and Mrs. O. You- Mrs. E. Noel and der Hayes child Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Mr. David Wood Holmes</p>
---	---

James A. Kipper	Wendell W. Salvo	Mrs. D. Griffin	Mrs. and Mrs. Taylor
John J. Kipper	William H. Salvo	Mrs. M. Hancock	and 3 children
Paul P. Kipper	Robert L. Salvo	Mrs. J. Smith	Dr. Ewing
Samuel S. Kipper	Charles C. Salvo	Mrs. O. Knight	

